THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1864 NO. 14.

BY J. H. PENNINGTON & CO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS, viz:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$ 3 10
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In connection with the PROGRESS, establishment is now second to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING, which will be executed and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1864.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1864.

The President announced the following Senate branches of the Joint select committees provided for yesterday:

On Claims.—Messrs. Odom, Aycock and Gudger.

On Courts, Public Buildings, Goods, &c.—Messrs. Wright, Ellis and Gilliam.

On Salt.—Messrs. Leitch, Courts and Blount.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following resolution and bill, which were read and passed:

A resolution to request our Representatives in Congress to put the pay of our private citizens increased to $45 per month.

A bill to allow our Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts their actual expenses while holding Court during the years 1863 and '64, provided said expenses shall not exceed $2,000 per annum for each Judge.

Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock, Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1864.

House opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Mason.

Journal read and approved.

The following committee on corporations was announced: Messrs. Waugh, Mann, Cobb, Powell, Horsley, Peace, Hyde, Ashworth, Grist, Carson of Alexander, and Gudger.

Mr. Patton of Henderson presented his credentials and was duly qualified.

Leaves of absence were granted for a short time to the following gentlemen: Messrs. Crawford of Wayne, Harrington, Wheeler, Holton, Phillips, Harris and Lowe.

Mr. Grainge asked to record his vote for Rev. C. H. Wiley. Granted.

Mr. Powell from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably to the passage of a bill in favor of Powell, Lee & Co.

RESOLUTIONS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

Mr. Grainge introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The people have been informed that there is a distillery located at Salisbury, in this State, under the control and direction of the Confederate States Government, which is consuming large quantities of grain daily, therefore, resolved, That His Excellency, Gov. Vance, be respectfully requested to take such steps for the suppression of this great evil, as he may deem necessary.—Passed.

Mr. Grissom from the Committee on Military Affairs, requested that the Committee recommend that the bill repealing all laws exempting State and other officers from conscription, do not pass. Agreed to.

Mr. J. R. Reader, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of passing a law sequestrating the property of alien enemies and persons who have gone to the enemy. Adopted.

Mr. Garson, of Rutherford, a resolution instructing the Committee to enquire into the expediency of the States' granting transportation to soldiers on their second furloughs of indulgence. Adopted.

Mr. Johnson, a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of exempting from Home Guard duty outside their counties, millers whose customary grinding is 3,000 bushels annually. Adopted.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

Mr. Phillips, a bill to incorporate the N. C. Company of Chicopin. Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Murphy, a bill to aid in reclaiming swamp lands. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Grier, a bill authorizing the sale of the old Sardis' academy, and the erection of a new one.

A bill to amend an act entitled an act for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army, was taken up on the third reading and passed.

A bill to incorporate the Fayetteville N. C. Iron Works, passed its second reading.

A bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Enterprise Cotton Factory, was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Corporations. The bill was subsequently taken up, passed its second reading, and again referred to the Committee on Corporations.

A resolution in favor of Perrin Busbee. Rejected.

A bill to incorporate the Wilson Academy in the County of Cantham, passed its second reading.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the following engrossed bills:

A bill authorizing and empowering twenty-one Magistrates for the County of Wake.

Mr. Rogers moved that it be put on its several readings. Not agreed to.

A bill to allow further time for the registration of grants, deeds, conveyances, &c.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the bill was put upon its several readings, and passed.

A message was received from the Senate announcing their branches of the Joint Select Committee on the Governor's message.

Mr. Shepherd, a bill to charter the Ocknock Iron Company. Referred to the Committee.

Also, a resolution referring so much of the Treasurer's Report as relates to the Insane Asylum to the Committee on that subject; and so much thereof as relates to Burke Square to the Committee on Public Buildings. Adopted.

The House then adjourned.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

The supply of gas is cut off because the Company cannot get four or five barrels of Rosin, per day, over the N. C. Railroad, from Boon Hill to Raleigh. We learn that Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes have enough on the road if they could only get it brought up. We hope the Railroad Company will strain a point and deliver this people from darkness. We cannot say when we shall have gas as it depends upon the road; we hope, however, in a day or two.

BUSINESS MEN and others wanting *Job Printing* of any kind done can have their orders promptly executed at the *Progress Office*.

Col. Ed. Hall, brother of the former incumbent, is thought to be elected to fill the vacant senatorship from New Hanover.

CORRECTION.—In our report of Friday's proceedings in the House of Commons, the name of Mr. Mason was given as Chairman of the committee on Internal Improvements. It should have been Mr. Mann. The Chairman of the committee on Privileges and Elections is Mr. Haynes, and not Mr. Hawes, as printed. These were typographical errors, which will sometimes creep in.

SUPREME COURT.—The winter term will commence on the second Monday in December, the 12th. Causes will be called by Circuits, as heretofore arranged, but no weeks given.

Applicants for license to practice in the County Courts or Superior Courts, will be examined on the first day.

LOOK TO THE FARMS.—There is force in the following from the Salem *Press*:

We have, time and again, urged upon the authorities the policy of leaving a sufficient number of farmers at home to produce the necessaries of life, particularly in sections of country where there are but few slaves, and the farming operations are necessarily carried on almost exclusively by white laborers. We have urged that discrimination should be made in favor of Western North Carolina, as we learn has been done in Northern Georgia, exempting the farmers from conscription. We desired to draw the attention of the authorities to this policy, not in a captious or fault-finding spirit, but because we were fully convinced that there would not be sufficient laborers left in this section of country, if the conscript acts were fully enforced.

The crisis seems to be near at hand. If the surplus produce in Forsyth and adjoining counties were equally divided among all classes, and the tithing law and impressment act not enforced we might get along, by being very economical, another year. But we have been creditably informed that so few able-bodied men are left on the farms, in many sections of this region of country, that very little wheat has been seeded and many fields are lying idle. Under these circumstances, it is apparent that great suffering and want will be experienced after the present crop is exhausted. We hope that those who have great influence with the government will not withhold these facts any longer from the proper authorities, so that the remedy may be applied in time. Perhaps something may yet be done to arrest the cheerless prospect; but what is done should be done quickly.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—The Wilmington *Journal* gives the following statement of the operations of this road for the last year:

We learn that the receipts and expenditures of this road for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1864 was as follows:

Total Receipts,	$2,915,391 65
" Expenditures,	1,911,846 58
Nett earnings,	$1,003,545 07
Total Receipts previous year,	$1,128,565 80
" Expenditures previous year,	521,968 58
Nett earnings,	$606,601 77
Increase Gross Receipts,	$786,826 35
" Nett Receipts,	396,942 30

The number of through passengers carried during the year was 103,324, being an increase of 2,913 over the number carried the previous year. The increase in way passengers was 22,370.—The road has been worked at about 65½ per cent. of the gross receipts. This large per centage of the cost is due to the great increase in the expense of all materials and labor. The receipts of the road have been considerably reduced in consequence of the occupation of the Weldon & Petersburg Railroad by the enemy, thus cutting us off with communication with Richmond. It has affected the travel very considerably.

Of the revolt of the prisoners at Salisbury the *Watchman* of Saturday says:

At the hour of relieving the sentinels that had been on duty from 12 to 2 o'clock, a squad of prisoners made a rush upon the guard, seized their guns and in the scuffle killed two and wounded some few others. This unprovoked and unexpected attack upon our guard immediately drew the fire of the outer sentinels and two pieces of artillery upon the recusant prisoners. A few shots, however, which resulted in killing and wounding about fifty, restored the usual quiet.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., Nov. 21st, 1864.

MESSRS. FULTON AND PRICE:—For the information of the friends and relations of company C, 1st Regiment N. C. State Troops, please publish the following list of names of those who are now prisoners of war at Point Lookout, Md., and Elmira, N. Y. Also the deaths of Geo. W. Moore, John W. Brown and Joel Harper of the same company:

In prison at Point Lookout—Corpls F M Bourdeaux and Even L Robinson; privates Wm E Bowan, Jno Smith, Spier S Smith, and M W Bryant.

In prison at Elmira—Corpls A Battaf; privates J B Reeves, J J Bass, J J Joyner, S A Morris, W P Kelley, C M DeBouse, M J Moore, Wm Gray, D L Barnes, W B Brinson, Henry Bryant, Theo Hinnant, J T Cone, J B Powell.

Died in Hospital (Prison Camp at Elmira, New York,) of chronic dirrhœa, on the 24th and 25th Sept, and on the 11th Oct, 1864, privates Nathan Lewis, Wm Davidson and N W Miller, all of co. E, 18th N. C. Regiment.

Died at Point Lookout, Aug. 1st, 1864, of chronic diarrhœa, sergt F K Nash, of co. G, 18th N C Regiment.

I was paroled at Elmira prison on the 11th Oct., and am now safe in Dixie. My advice to all soldiers is not to be captured if they can possibly avoid it

I am very respectfully, &c.,
FRANK P McINTIRE,
Co. C, 1st N. C. State Troops.

—*Wil. Journal.*

ACCIDENT.—We learn that a Mr. Sullivan, of this place, was run over and instantly killed, on yesterday evening, in the eastern part of the town, by the coal train. We have not learned the particulars, but understand the body was horribly mangled.—*Fayetteville Carolinian 23d.*

ROW BETWEEN AN IRISHMAN AND A CONGRESSMAN.

John Mitchell, who figured at the head of the *Enquirer* newspaper until he well nigh killed it, and who is now doing the *heavy* work for the *Examiner*, has got himself into trouble. The *Dispatch* of Wednesday says:

The Hon. Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee, was, on yesterday, just after the adjournment of Congress, arrested by officer Jenkins, of the city police, on a warrant charging him with being about to engage in a duel with Mr. John Mitchell. Mr. Foote was carried before the Mayor, who held him to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars to appear before him this morning at 9 o'clock and answer the charge, and required him to give security in a like amount, in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behavior. The Hon. Charles S. Colyar, of Tennessee, became Mr. Foote's surety.

The difficulty between Messrs. Foote and Mitchell is said to have grown out of some editorial strictures in the Richmond *Examiner* upon Mr. Foote's speech in Congress, last Saturday, upon resolutions introduced by Mr. Staples, of Virginia. Mr. Foote, attributing the obnoxious editorial to Mr. Mitchell, on Monday animadverted upon it from his place in the House of Representatives; and, in the course of his remarks, made use of some expressions which were deemed personal and offensive to Mr. Mitchell.

We have not learned whether there was a warrant issued for Mr. Mitchell's arrest. If there was it had not been executed up to 6 o'clock last evening.

GEN. HOOD'S ARMY.—The Montgomery *Appeal* of the 18th says:

Mystery continues the rule, so far as the operations of the army of Tennessee are concerned. Northern dispatches as late as Thursday last admit that Hood's exact whereabouts was unknown to the Federal authorities. We are equally in the dark in this section. The Secretary of War, it was reported from Richmond a few days since, had removed the restriction preventing the transmission of news from the army, but nothing has come over the wires, either from the regular press reporter, or the specials of our contemporaries. And civilians are not permitted to travel on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, north of Meridian, which is the railroad rout to the vicinity of the army, when its location was last reported. Thus far Gen. Hood has succeeded in mistifying both friend and foe, and as he can very easily direct the conduct of his military superintendent of the telegraph, so as to prevent the transmission of intelligence, we may expect to remain befogged until such time as he desires the public to become posted. We must exercise patience.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of Thursday says:

Intelligence received from a highly responsible source states that Hood's army is in fine spirits and several thousand stronger than when they left Georgia. They are in excellent condition, with an abundance of supplies, under marching orders, with Nashville almost in sight.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. HAMMOND.—The Hon. James H. Hammond, ex-Governor of South Carolina, and more recently a Senator from that State when the Union survived, died on the 14th inst., at his residence on Beach Island. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says:

The deceased was well known all over this country as a man of eminent genius and rare acquirements. His intellect was essentially classic—large, catholic and masculine. When quite a young man he was elected from his native State to the House of Representatives and became at once conspicuous as the opponent of John Quincy Adams, on the Right of Petition. From that time forth, until his health became seriously impaired, this remarkable man filled nearly all the most honorable and responsible offices of the commonwealth of South Carolina.

As an author, Gov. Hammond had few equals. Elegant scholarship, vast and curious information, the acumen of the advocate, the grasp of the statesman, the imagination of the poet—all the graces of diction and strength of intellect breathed and burned through his composition.—His hospitality was princely, and there are few who were admitted to his intimacy who did not feel the spell of his musical voice as he held them in the thrall of his glittering eye, like the Ancient Mariner and the wedding guest.

At the time of his decease, Gov. Hammond was within one day of his 57th year.

COLLISION.—The Danville *Register* of the 23d says:

On Saturday night, a freight train and a material train came in collision, near Chula station, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, killing two negro men, one on each train, and smashing one of the engines.

Fifteen deserters from Grant's army reported themselves at Castle Thunder on last Tuesday evening.

Vice President Stephens arrived at Columbia, S. C., on Thursday last, *en route* for Richmond.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

A RUNAWAY BOY BY THE NAME OF BOB, dark color, about 4 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, was taken up and committed to the jail of Wake county on the 21st inst. Said boy claims to belong to Robert Richardson, near Greensboro', N. C.

The owner will please call, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

Nov 24-6t

To Farmers.

150 GRINDSTONES, WEIGHING FROM 80 TO 300 pounds.

2,000 lbs. wide DAGON IRON—4, 5 and 8 inches wide.

We will give 4 pounds of Dry Virginia Salt for 1 pound of Pork—if delivered in the next 20 days.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron & Brass Works.
Nov 24-7t* Raleigh, N. C.

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL B in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY. } Assessors.
Nov 21-d2w4wtd

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, November 26.—New York papers of the 23d and Baltimore "American" (evening edition) of the same date received. A telegram from Washington, 23d, says that it has been nearly two weeks since direct information has been received from Sherman. At least a month ago he fully informed the authorities at Washington of his plans.

New Orleans papers of the 11th say that Canby is recovering.

A Washington telegram, 23d, says there is information from City Point that but a short time will elapse before the Dutch Gap Canal is opened.

Burbridge has taken summary action in the case of Lt. Gov. Jacob of Kentucky, and has decreed his banishment beyond the Federal lines.

Gold 223½

European advices to the 10th received.

Under the influence of the details of the capture of the *Florida* the English journals indignantly denounce the affair.

The "Times" says the act was most flagrantly lawless and presumes the American government and its citizens will hasten to repudiate it.

The "Morning Post" thinks the Federal government will disavow the act, but has misgivings about it and thinks the outrage can't be permitted to pass unnoticed by other powers, and that all maritime powers should enter a protest against it.

The "Herald" believes even such as this will force European nations to interfere in American difficulties for their own security.

The "Daily News" and "Star," Yankee organs, are silent in regard to the subject.

The latest English journals publish an official correspondence from Brazil, denouncing the seizure and hopes the American government will repudiate it.

RICHMOND, Nov. 27.—Northern papers of the 24th received. The news unimportant. On Monday Breckinridge was within six miles of Cumberland Gap where there was heavy skirmishing with his army during the entire day. Burbridge has moved from Lexington with a strong force to prevent Breckinridge from entering Kentucky. The schooner *Sybile* of Nassau was captured in Gulf stream with over three hundred bales of cotton. She claimed to be from Matamoras. A company of over one hundred men composed of rebel desertors who had been acting as scouts in Union service were recently captured sixty miles northeast of Baltimore, all but twenty-one immediately shot or hung. Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, died at New Haven on the 26th.

A Washington telegram from Paducah announces the return of two gunboats from a reconnisance up the Tennessee river. They found the river lined with rebel pickets from Pine Bluff to Johnsonville.

Gen. Logan commands that district with orders to blockade the river as soon as the transports began to move again.

Forrest has a position across the river at Chickasaw.

Scouts report Hood's army marching on Pulaski and expected ultimately to seize Cumberland Gap.

Gen Canby is sufficiently recovered to resume business.

Pierre Soule had arrived at the City of Mexico.

The Chickamauga sailed from Bermuda on the 15th on another cruise. The Hasok was the only blockade runner in port.

Attempted Escape of Yankee Prisoners.

SALISBURY, Nov. 25.—The Federal prisoners confined here made an attempt to escape about two o'clock to-day, occasioning some excitement. They attempted to seize the arms of the guard on duty within the walls and in several instances succeeded. Having disarmed a man they thrust him through with the bayonet. Two of our guards were killed and several wounded.

The picket guard witnessing these demonstrations opened fire on the prisoners with musketry and two field pieces charged with canister, killing and wounding some forty or fifty. Order was restored. The guilty ones have been ferreted out. All quiet now.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to
FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.
Oct 12-tf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.
Sept 30-tf

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at			7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R	daily	at	1 P M
" " N C R R	"	"	11 A M
Western,	"	"	11 A M
Augusta,	"	"	11 A M
Fayetteville,			9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays,		at	12 M
Carthage, Thursdays		at	11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays		at	5 P M
Leachburg,	"	at	12 M
Roxboro',	"	at	12 M
Eastern closes daily		at	9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R,		at	9 A M
" " N C R R,		at	9 P M
Western,	"	at	9 P M
Augusta,	"	at	9 P M
Fayetteville,		at	12 ½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays,		at	7 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays,		at	6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays		at	9 A M
Leachburg, Wednesdays		at	1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays		at	1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

NEGROES FOR SALE
At Auction.

ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH INST., IN FRONT OF our Sales Room, we will sell three young and likely negro girls, sound and healthy, aged 12, 15 and 17 years.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 26-2t Auctioneers.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE BEESWAX, TALLOW and Lard, in large or small quantities, for which we will pay COTTON YARNS or cash.

Address, C. F. KLAPP & CO.,
Nov 25-2w* Graham, N. C.

BY AN EXPERIENCED BAKER. PASTRIES, PANLIKES, &c., supplied at short notice. Many other GOOD EATABLES may be found at
MANER & JORDAN'S.
Nov 12-d1f

CAKES, CAKES!
OLD FASHION
IN GREAT VARIETY, MADE AFTER THE

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, in either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.

Address, R. T. BERRY,
Nov 19 d&wtf Graham, N. C.

BARGAIN IN NEGROES!

A FAMILY OF VERY LIKELY HOUSE AND Plantation Servants, five men and boys, three women and two children, all intelligent and trustworthy, are offered for sale *privately*.

They would be exchanged, at very low prices, for a small farm convenient to a railroad. Enquire of the Editor. Nov 19-d3t

☞ Confederate copy 3 times and send bill to Progress Office.

STOLEN,

FROM MY OFFICE BETWEEN THE HOURS OF twelve o'clock last night and nine o'clock this morning, my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS, settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.

I will give two hundred dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.

Nov 22-3t CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

Southern Express Company,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL BOXES WHICH are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for N. C. Troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consignor, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States. L. F. BATES,
Nov 25d-2w Assistant Sup't.

NOTICE.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF WAKE COUNTY.

YOU ARE ALL HEREBY REQUESTED TO MEET at the Court House in the city of Raleigh on THURSDAY next at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of transacting important County business.

Nov 22-d3t J. J. FERRELL C. C. C.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwared free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr D F Summey, Ashville
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Hege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 31-d&wlm Surgeon General N. C.

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News copy one month.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I WILL LEAVE HILLSBOROUGH AND GREENSborough on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.

Nov 15-dtd W. A. THOMPSON.

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN to attend children and do housework. For a servant of good character a good home may be secured and a good price obtained. Address "X," Progress office.
Nov 4-dtf

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
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Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE GREEN MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making inquiries by letter, we shall hereafter write between dark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the green mark and send on money to renew in time.

It is with pleasure we hail the introduction, in the Senate, of Mr. Pool's resolutions intended to initiate negotiations for peace. The people desire peace—they are tired of this "cruel war," and while all our authorities, State and national, have all the time professed, and now profess, to be desirous of peace, their actions have not conformed to their professions. It is certain that nothing can be accomplished until it is commenced. The man who says he desired a house built, or any thing else done, and yet turns no hand towards even the commencement of it, subjects himself to the suspicion of insincerity. These resolutions are calculated to test the sincerity of many.

It is a fact, no less remarkable than true, that under the plea of "military necessity" our constitution has been violated and the plighted faith of our government broken repeatedly. The dangerous and pernicious doctrine that we must yield our constitutional rights in order to preserve them and must surrender our liberties in order to secure them, has been promulgated and submitted to long enough. There may be a necessity for peace—honorable peace—paramount to the military necessity; a peace necessary for the re-acquisition of that freedom and of these constitutional rights, which military necessity has wrested from us.

We call upon the thinking, reflecting, common sense portion of our people to note with what facility our authorities have violated the Constitution, usurped, or encroached upon, our rights, and violated their own plighted faith under the plea of "military necessity," and in order to prosecute the war; while these same authorities are sticklers "after the strictest sect" for the very strictest and most stringent construction of the very letter of the Constitution in regard to the mode of making peace and the power by which it is to be made. Verily they disregard the *spirit* of that instrument, which maketh alive; but adhere to the letter which killeth.

The people of North Carolina are proverbial for their hoperty and love of liberty. They were the first to raise their voice against British tyranny in 1775; and they have been among the foremost and most efficient in prosecuting the present war, and while they are willing to make every sacrifice to overthrow despotism abroad, they are not willing to submit to an equal despotism at home. The demands of President Davis for increased power, step by step, have been acquiesced in, notwithstanding the misgivings that they, from time to time, have excited; but in his last message he has laid aside all mincing, all half way demands, and has asked unlimited powers. The dissatisfaction of our people heretofore has been based upon fears of an unwarranted use of extraordinary powers; but the demand for greater and more extraordinary powers, on the part of the President, has now aroused a feeling deeper, stronger and more potent than fear—a feeling of *resistance*.

How long has it been since the man who raised his voice against the exercise of arbitrary power by our authorities was branded as a traitor and threatened with the horrors of Castle Thunder? How long since he on whose lips the word "peace" was found, was denounced as disloyal? Thank God that time is passing away, and the voice of such patriots as Stephens, Brown, Boyce, Pool, and many others is beginning to be heard. Are these men traitors? Are they disloyal? Every throb of the great heart of the Southern people answers, in thunder tones—"No!"

Our government, through its constituted authorities, had ever expressed a desire for peace, but nothing has been done—or at least nothing effective done—to even initiate measures for the accomplishment of an end they profess so strongly to desire; and whenever it has been intimated that the Sovereign States, in their sovereign capacity, should interfere even as advisors to their servants, those servants have rebelled against their masters and creators, and charged treason upon them; and then have asked for more and more power to enable them to quell that feeling of rebellion, and silence that voice of indignation, against the assumption and exercise of unwarranted power. Now the President boldly asks to have placed in his hands the lives and freedom of the people, and an unlimited sway over the press, the pulpit, and every engine of liberty. We are of the number of those who believe that any man who would desire to be clothed with such power would abuse it; and we are unwilling to entrust it to any one.

But the resolutions of Mr. Pool afford no pretext on the part of our national or other authorities to cry out that powers vested in them by the Constitution are to be infringed. They merely propose that North Carolina, as a sovereign State, shall exercise her sovereign power, and ask the co-operation of other sovereign States, to all, by a combined effort, the constitutional treaty-making power, in bringing about a peace. Is there anything dangerous in this? Is there anything necessary to the character of our [illegible] in this movement? Is not [illegible] to freemen, and for [illegible] to tyrants only?

If Mr. Davis truly desires peace let him hail with delight this movement on the part of the States to aid him in the accomplishment of so desirable an end. Let him cease to bore the people with the appointment of days of fasting, humiliation and prayer for peace, while he takes no action, uses no means, to procure what he wants the people to fast and pray for. God works by means. The days of miracles are past. He helps those who strive to help themselves. We may stand with the sword in our hand, rocking with blood, and with vengeance in our hearts and the fires of war burning in our souls, and cry "Lord, Lord," but we will not be heard, and no peace will come. The Scriptures inform us, also, that there is no means of coming to the Father but through the Son; and so far Mr. Davis has never recommended any such means of approaching the Father. When the Son of God is ignored by the Christian ruler of a Christian people, it will not do to plead that it is done out of courtesy or in deference to a Jewish official, and that the Father should therefore hearken to our voice and grant our petitions, the same as though we had entered at the door and not clambered over the wall. "I am a jealous God, saith the Lord;" and such is His jealousy that He will not brook the interference of any in His plans, neither can we plead to Him our deference to others in mitigation of our sins, either of commission or omission.

But we have extended this article to a greater length than we anticipated. We shall carefully watch and note the progress of Mr. Pool's resolutions in the General Assembly, and keep our readers duly advised thereof.

FROM GEORGIA—SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS—PREPARATIONS TO MEET HIM, &c.

The telegraph is still silent and we only have Augusta papers to Thursday. The *Constitutionalist* of Wednesday says:

THE SITUATION.

Gen. Wayne, having been pressed back by a superior force from Gordon, retired to Oconee Station. At this point he was receiving reinforcements from the proper quarter. His position is an exceedingly strong one, being flanked on either side by impenetrable swamps and only approachable by the narrow defile of the railroad. This pass is well protected by log forts and stockades and will baffle the assault of heavy columns.

It is reported that the enemy had crossed the Oconee in force, near Milledgeville. This rumor, however, is strenuously contradicted by other parties. Milledgeville is reported as burned.

The column operating on the Georgia Road kept the western side and struck off in the direction of Macon, as though contemplating a junction with the forces in that vicinity.

Prisoners captured from the enemy on the Georgia Road state that the intention of Sherman was to avoid Augusta and strike Macon probably—Savannah certainly. Atlanta is now in our possession. A strong force of cavalry is following Sherman and it is not impossible that the invincible Forrest—Sherman's Evil Genius—may ere long hang like a wolf on his rear and flanks.

Of one thing, at least, our people may rest assured, and that is Augusta will be defended to the last extremity. The forces to make that defence stubborn and successful will be at hand and are now gathering like the clans of Roderick Dhu. Gen. Fry is progressing with most commendable energy, and Gen. Wright's prompt action is above all praise. Let Georgians rally to the support of their authorities and all will be well.

The same paper of Thursday is more hopeful. It says:

Some little gloom and apprehension prevailed on yesterday morning, in consequence of sundry rumors to the effect that dispatches had been received in this city announcing the passage of the Oconee near Milledgeville by the enemy, who were likewise reported advancing in the direction of Augusta.

It was thought that the two columns of the enemy would combine at or near Sparta and move on Warrenton, striking the old United States Road at the latter place which leads to this city. The recent rains, however, have made the country between Warrenton and Sparta one universal bog, and it is almost impossible to move trains or anything else through such obstructions.

We have it it in our power to modify the dark suspicions of the morning by facts of substantial merit founded upon the most reliable testimony.

The Yankee force that captured Milldgeville remained there up to yesterday evening. They had burned the State House, Brown's Hotel and the Penitentiary. A small quantity of fixed ammunition fell into their hands. Small as it was it was the plain duty of the Ordnance officer to have destroyed it and nothing can excuse such culpable negligence. We hope this rumor may be untrue, for of all things in the world ammunition is the last to leave in their way.

We have intelligence from Slocum's corps, which has been operating on the Georgia road, up to the night of the 22d. At that time but eleven Yankees had crossed the river and of this number seven have been captured. Slocum's entire column has gone down the west side of the river, indicative of an attempt to pass by Augusta and slipping between it and Macon, plunge towards the sea by Savannah or Brunswick.

Everything is quiet in the direction of Macon.

We get no news by the Central train.

The Yankees are probably so elated at the capture of Milledgeville that they will be incapacitated for locomotion for some days. The anaconda has been gorged and requires time for digestion. This day is our salvation. Thousands of veterans rend the Macedonian shout abroad and the welkin rings "We come! we come!"

The speaker of the Senate of Georgia has issued a proclamation from Augusta, ordering all the militia [illegible] the Oconee river to report at Augusta.

The following items are from the *Chronicle & Sentinel* of Thursday:

FROM THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

The passenger train on the Georgia Road went to the Oconee river yesterday.

Gentlemen who left Sparta [illegible] morning inform us that the report of the Yankees being at Powelton is incorrect, as our citizens assert that there are no Yankees on this side of the Oconee river.

The Federal column that left the line of the Georgia Railroad on last Sunday, are reported to be eighteen miles below Greensboro, marching in the direction of the Central Railroad.

The Yankees have destroyed the State House, Penitentiary and Hotel at Milledgeville, and made an unsuccessful attempt to blow up the Depot.

No movement has been made against Athens or Scull Shoals. Eighty Yankee prisoners have arrived at Athens, and one hundred more are expected.

Reinforcements are constantly arriving in our city. The air resounds with the shriek of the engine whistle day and night. The soldiers appear to be in excellent spirits, and to enjoy the prospect of a fight ahead. The gloom which overspread our city a short time since has disappeared entirely. Everything wears a cheerful aspect.

The Grand Prize which was to be obtained in case Augusta was captured has been removed.—The powder works, arsenal, armories, and machine shops located at this place have been completely dismantled, and the valuable portion of their machinery has been removed to a location of safety not threatened. The last car load we understand left to-day. The machinery was sent away merely as a matter of precaution.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 23d, 1864.

To the people of Augusta:

I have received a telegram from Gen. Bragg informing me that he is on his way to Augusta with reinforcements. Other reinforcements are expected within a few hours. I exhort the people to be calm, to resolve on the defence of their homes and their property, and to rely upon their own and the valor of those who are hastening to our relief. A few days, perhaps hours, may find us redeemed from the proximity of the foe.

ROBT. H. MAY, Mayor.

MORE REINFORCEMENTS STILL COMING.

His Honor the Mayor, has received the following dispatch:

WILMINGTON, Nov. 23.

Hon. R. H. May, Mayor of Augusta:

I leave here to-day with reinforcements for Augusta. Exhort your people to be confident and resolute.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SENTIMENT OF THE ARMY.

A correspondent of the Columbia *Carolinian*, writing from the trenches in front of Richmond, says:

There are three subjects upon which the opinion of intelligent officers and privates unanimously agree—namely, the importance of negro labor in the manner proposed by the Executive, the necessity of making promotions on the ground of merit alone, and finally, the necessity of a prompt adoption by Congress of the financial proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury.

First, of negro labor. The army is unprepared for the adoption of the preposterous idea that the time has arrived when blacks should be put into the field. When subjugation weighs in the balance against the enlistment of the slaves, then, says the soldier, let this *dernier resort* come, but not until then; not until the people have exhausted themselves in impotent efforts to maintain their cause, sacrifice the principle and the institution which this war has been in part waged to perpetuate and defend. Forty thousand negroes, however, employed as the President suggests, will do this. In every brigade there are from one hundred to three hundred men detailed to act as teamsters, pioneers, and in other capacities, which abstract to that extent from the fighting strength of the army. Their places will be filled by negroes. An immense engineer corps may also be organized for the performance of the severe manual labors which the troops have in the past been forced to perform themselves, and thus valuable energies will be economized, and health and strength promoted. Finally, forty thousand negroes will be a nucleus, around which others may gather, and should the hour ever arrive—which God forbid—that requires them to act as a reinforcement, they will be at hand ready for organization to take their part in the drama of the war. Such is the sentiment of the army—negroes for teamsters and pioneers at once; negroes for soldiers only as a last resort. This is the sentiment, also, which pervades Congress.

That which most intimately concerns the army, however, is the question of reorganization and how best to attain this end. There are absent from their places at this hour, in round numbers, 60,000 men—absent from the want of good officers, proper discipline, and those healthful restraints which appeal both to the feeling and judgment of a Southern man. The system of elections heretofore observed has had the tendency to confer position upon the merely popular man, irrespective of his qualities as a soldier; and the result is, that whole regiments have been demoralised by the inefficiency of their commanding officers, and have failed to perform their duties on the field. There is not a body of men in the service that is not composed of the best fighting material, and in every case in which these have either won distinction or failed, the cause may be traced to their officers alone. Again, officers of no merit whatever rise to high command by the death of their superiors; and there are plenty of instances on record in which a full colonel thus promoted has proved himself incompetent for the discharge of his official duties, both in headquarters and on the field. An examining board may possibly discover these defects of mind, education and judgment; but the difficulty is one which should be eradicated at the starting point. In every skirmish and battle, there are privates who distinguish themselves by unquestioned courage and a display of abilities which mark them as superior men, and yet thousands of them have fought and fall in the ranks, without one sign of recognition, as that their services were appreciated beyond the circle of their own [illegible]. Their colonel or brigadier may have [illegible] the lines and said "thank you," but [illegible]. Let their commanding officer, however, have it in his power to say to one of these brave fellows, on the field and in the face of the enemy, as Napoleon was want to do: "Sir, for this day's work, you are a lieutenant, or to a lieutenant, you are a captain," and send the name to headquarters, with the assurance that such a promotion would be there verified, an impetus would be given to every man in the army to win the proud distinction. And these men could be trusted. They would make others fight as they have fought themselves, and in every heart there would be born a secret aspiration for power, place and position, that would bring out the whole daring of the Southern nature. A system of promotions thus based upon gallantry in battle would do more to consolidate, re-organize and strengthen our armies than any other which can be adopted. Officers and men fully agree upon this point. A brave soldier will prove a strict disciplinarian, and strict discipline will prevent desertion and demoralisation.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is the third topic to which I have alluded as forming a portion of the intelligent discussions I have heard around the camp-fire. War cannot be long and successfully maintained without strong sinews in the shape of money. Congress has tried to make them, but failed, and notwithstanding the abundance of Confederate notes in circulation, the soldier has at last come to think of them as little better than waste paper. A dollar will buy him an apple; two, an onion; ten, a melon. One night's lodging away from camp eats up the month's pay of a private, and twelve plates of oysters absorbs that of a brigadier general. The consequence is, that for himself, the soldier cares nothing. For clothes and subsistence, he depends on the government; for his luxuries, he will sell the shoes from his feet or the shirt from his back. But he has a wife and children, and it is not unnatural that he should measure their necessities by his own. If money is worthless to him, how much more so must it be to those at home who supply their wants from a scanty purse! Reasoning thus, officers and privates, confiding in the large experience and practical knowledge of the new Secretary, all look eagerly forward to the accomplishment of the great task which Mr. Trenholm has undertaken, believing that his views, if adopted by Congress, will do all that can be expected in behalf of the people and the army. The clear proposition embodied in the report, the demonstration by figures of the resources of the Confederacy and the feasibility of the plan, have appealed to the common sense of the troops, and if they could in a public manner give utterance to day to their desire, I believe that a universal request would be made to Congress to sustain the Secretary of the Treasury in every measure he has suggested, and to adopt his scheme without a single alteration. I am glad to add that the body appears inclined to do so, and that there is some probability we shall soon have a system of finance that will place the currency of the country upon a healthy footing, reduce the prices of all home productions and enable us to prosecute the war more cheaply and favorably than it has ever been done before.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on the 21st, Mr. Semmes, of Louisianna, offered the following, which, after considerable discussion, not upon its proper merits, but upon the subject of taxation and the tax laws generally, was postponed till to-day:

JOINT RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO THE ASSESSMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE TAX IN KIND.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the value of the articles deliverable as tax in kind under existing laws is not regulated by the schedule of prices fixed by the State commissioners, appointed under the provisions of the impressment acts, and said commissioners have no control over the subject, by appeal or otherwise; and the quantity and quality, as well as the value, of said articles, is to be ascertained and assessed, in case of disagreement between the tax-payer and assessor, by disinterested referees, appointed in the manner specified in the act imposing the tax in kind. Then went into secret session.

In the House, same day, Mr. Russell, of Virginia, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the House deem it proper, in view of recent events, to repeat the declaration made by the last Congress, in a joint resolution, declaring the sense of Congress in regard to reuniting with the United States: that it is the unalterable determination, on the part of the people of the Confederate States—who have suffered all the cruelties of a protracted war—that they will never, on any terms, politically affiliate with a people who have been guilty of an invasion of their soil and the butchery of their citizens."

The resolutions were adopted. Yeas, 83; nays, 0.

In the Senate on the 22d, Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Military Committee, to repeal so much of the act to regulate the destruction of property under military necessity as authorises the military authorities to destroy cotton, tobacco and any other property other than military and naval stores, not belonging to the Government of the Confederate States, when necessary to prevent the same from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Mr. Walker also introduced a bill to provide supplies and to prescribe the mode of making impressments. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, a bill to amend the impressment acts. Referred to the same.

Mr. Garland also introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Military Committee inquire into the expediency of allowing such details of the employees of railroads and iron works as the presidents and superintendents thereof shall certify are necessary to the same; and also into the expediency of inquiring into the expediency of making all detailed men report to the Government superintendents of railroad transportation in the several districts, who shall have authority to transfer any one thus detailed from one road to another.

A bill was passed authorising the cashier of the Bank of Tennessee to credit as cash the amount of treasury notes on deposit in the bank and its branches, within the limit of the salary to the credit of the State of Tennessee.

Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, from the Military Committee, reported back the resolution of inquiry relative to the non-payment of the army, and requesting to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, the committee being of opinion that no legislation was necessary on this subject. The committee were discharged.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, from the Military Committee, reported a bill, which was ordered to be printed, to amend the act "to increase the efficiency of the army by employing negroes and slaves in certain capacities." The bill declares to eighteen dollars a month the compensation of the free negroes employed under the law; increases from seventy to forty thousand the number of slaves the Secretary of War is authorized to employ as therein provided; and provides that in the impressment of slaves, those employed in agriculture, mechanics and manufactories shall be last impressed; and that if enough of these classes shall not be obtained, those belonging to persons having more than fifteen able-bodied field hands between sixteen and fifty years shall first be taken.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, offered a resolution which was agreed to, that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the cause of the recent reverses sustained by the Confederate arms in the Valley of Virginia; and what, if any, additional action is required by the Legislative Department of the Government to prevent their recurrence.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported adversely on the bill for extending the assessment of prices for the army to all the citizens of the Confederate States, and were discharged from its further consideration.

A bill was passed extending to all counterfeit treasury notes received by public officers in the discharge of their duties prior to 1st of January, 1865, the provisions of the act in relation to counterfeit notes received by public officers.

A bill was passed, and sent to the House, continuing in force till the 1st January, 1866, east of the Mississippi river, and till the 1st of May 1866, west of the Mississippi, the law for the establishment and payment of claims for a certain description of property taken or [illegible] impressed for the use of the army.

Mr. Walker, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to amend the act establishing the judicial courts of the Confederate States, which, after consideration, was postponed till to-day.

On motion, by Mr. Orr, the Senate resolved into secret session, and shortly after adjourned.

Nothing of importance done in the House on Tuesday.

The following message, in answer to the resolution of Mr. Maxwell, was sent to the Senate on Monday:

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 21, 1864.

To the Senate of the Confederate States:

In response to your resolution of the 19th instant, I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of State, which conveys the information requested. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Richmond, Nov. 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the Senate of the 19th instant, referred to me for an answer to the inquiry, whether "any State of the United States has, through any of her recognised authorities, directly or indirectly, expressed a willingness to go into convention with the States of this Confederacy for the purpose of negotiating a peace or consulting on the best method of effecting a cessation of hostilities," and respectfully report that no intimation, direct or indirect, has been received by this government of a willingness on the part of any State of the United States to go into convention with the States of this Confederacy for the purpose of negotiating a peace, or consulting on the best method of effecting a cessation of hostilities, or for any purpose whatever.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

To the President.

EXILED OFFICERS.—The Columbia *Carolinian* of Wednesday says Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has arrived in Columbia from Macon, and will for the present make this city his home. It is pecularly unfortunate that, at an hour which demands the best military experience and judgment, two such officers as Gens. Johnston and Lovell should be living in comparative exile in our midst, their fine abilities unemployed and their energies wasted.

There is hardly a night but squads of negroes and whites are caught somewhere along the lines near Petersburg or Richmond, attempting to get to the Yankees.

We have no papers from Richmond and Petersburg later than Thursday, and they represent everything as being remarkably quiet in front of the two cities.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—When Jackson was President of the United States, his official organ, in commenting upon the freedom of the press, remarked thus:

"Under no possible emergency, not even in insurrection, or amidst the throes of civil war, can the Government justify official interference with the freedom of speech or of the press, any more than it can with the freedom of the ballot. The licentiousness of the tongue and of the pen is a minor evil compared with the licentiousness of arbitrary power."

Jackson was a statesman as well as patriot; and he well knew that an independent, untrammelled press was necessary in this or any other country, in order that evils might be corrected and liberty prevail.

We commend the opinion of General Jackson to the attention of the President of the Confederacy, and those members of Congress, who are his subservients. If all the reports are correct, it is evident they will do all they can the present session, to muzzle the journals of the South. Let those interested at once take the subject in hand, and give these servants of the people (who prove their patriotism by exempting themselves,) to understand that they cannot tamper with the rights of the press with impunity.

The people are the power, and if the press will do its duty to the people and the country, they will sustain it. Let the press itself speak out boldly and defiantly.—*Danville Register.*